

Concerning Epidemics

In Epidemics the germ fastens most readily on fruitful soil—a system that is in poor condition.

Stoppage of food waste, and the resulting decay, generates poisons which are absorbed by the blood, lowering its power of resistance to withstand the attack of outside germs such as influenza.

In plain terms, constipation encourages Epidemics.

If you keep your intestinal passage clear and functioning regularly to get rid of this waste, your system will be kept in good condition to successfully cope with disease germs to which you may be exposed.

That is what the Nujol Treatment does—without straining, and without drawing on the vitality of other parts of the body, as do other forms of treatment.

In plain terms, Nujol discourages constipation and its dangerous consequences.

Keep your body clean inside with the Nujol Treatment. It is the best possible Sickness Prevention.

Nujol is sold by all druggists in bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. Beware of products represented to be "the same as Nujol." You may suffer from substitutes.

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Break a Cold in Few Hours

First dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" relieves all stuffiness and distress—No quinine! Costs little!

Don't stay stuffed up! Quit blowing and sniffing! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a cold and ends all griping misery.

The first dose opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages of head; stops

nose running; relieves headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness, stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance. Tastes nice. Contains no quinine. Insist on Pape's!

SOFT COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS PRESENT THEIR CLAIMS

Washington, Feb. 5.—The case of the bituminous coal industry of the five states comprising the southwestern field was laid before the coal strike settlement commission today by representatives of the operators and of the United Mine Workers' districts involved.

As spokesman for all operators in the field, H. N. Taylor, president of the National Coal Association, launched an attack on what he described as the "black and rotten record" of union leadership in the southwestern mines that precipitated a controversy between himself and John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Union leaders have inflicted "economic loss and even poverty upon the willing worker in the mines" by calling "senseless strikes" mostly of a "wild cat" variety, Mr. Taylor declared. There were 364 strikes in the Kansas district alone in 1918 which cost the miners in lost wages \$1,644,000, he added.

Mr. Lewis took exception to Mr. Taylor's term of "wild cat" strikes and declared the record should be cleared as to the precise connotation of "wild cat" as used by Mr. Taylor.

"Perhaps Mr. Taylor has used the term loosely," he said. "I would state

that 'wild cat,' as accepted in the parlance of labor circles and I believe elsewhere, is properly a term to be applied only to unauthorized, irresponsible walkouts called in violation of contract agreements. As Mr. Taylor has laid the responsibility for these strikes upon the union heads, I think the inconsistency should be cleared."

Mr. Taylor rejoined that inasmuch as the strikes had been called in spite of the existence of supposedly strike-proof contracts between operators and miners, he still believed he was right in his choice of terms. He added that he believed the miners in the southwestern field did not need an increased wage scale as much as "an unimpaired opportunity to work," the lack of which "could not in justice be balanced against the present scale."

Representatives of the mine workers' unions presented a number of demands designed primarily to place wages and working conditions on a uniform level within the field. Chief among the demands were the cost of moving loaded and empty cars to and from the working base be assumed by the operator at all mines, and that miners be paid for time lost by the rising of water in the mines.

Keeping physically fit is the first rule to be observed in keeping well, says the United States Public Health Service. Exercise is necessary to health.

FIXING TREATY PROCEDURE IN SENATE

Washington, Feb. 5.—Plans of the party leaders for resumption of the peace treaty debate began to take form today, although it was said there probably would be no definite decision as to exact procedure, on either side until the treaty actually is called up for consideration Monday.

Senator Hitchcock, the acting democratic leader, returning to Washington after a week's absence, called a party conference Saturday to consider some of the points likely to be raised when the treaty comes back to the senate floor. On the republican side there were numerous consultations among the leaders but it was said no final plan was adopted.

Indications today that the influence of President Wilson might again be felt in the senate controversy did not reveal how active a part he might play. It became known that he had been in communication indirectly with some democratic senators and the republicans heard a report, which Senator Hitchcock declined to discuss, that a letter setting forth the executive's views on compromise reservations had been sent to the democratic leader.

The White House also took notice during the day of the recently published letter of Viscount Grey, former British ambassador to the United States, in regard to the reservations, officials close to the president indicating unofficially that they felt the ordinary diplomatic courtesies would have suggested that the document was made public. While taking the position that they did not care to specifically deny them, White House officials said there was no foundation in fact for reports that the president knew of the Grey letter prior to its publication.

Reports that the letter's publication had been a diplomatic representation by the British government were denied, however, at the state department, where officials declared there had been no exchanges regarding it either before or since it became public.

Although there has been no formal agreement between republican and democratic leaders regarding the mechanical process of getting the treaty back before the senate, it is expected on both sides that when it is called up it will be referred to the foreign relations committee, which

immediately will report it without any attempt to frame reservations. This step, it was explained, will be merely a technical one in order to get the treaty out from under the closure attached to it just before it failed of ratification in November.

When the committee reports, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader, will move the adoption of reservations, which are yet to be decided on by the republican senators. He may present the original republican reservations adopted at the last session of congress but some of his advisers want him to submit to the senate the modified draft as far as it was agreed on by the disrupted bi-partisan compromise committee.

On the democratic side, it is said, the procedure will not be determined until the plan of the republicans is revealed. The reservations of the compromise committee, it is expected, will in any case form the basis of the democratic program. Unless all present indications fail, the treaty debate will begin without any limitation on debate. The question of a modified closure was taken up today at a meeting of the rules committee but the only action was reference of the whole subject to a sub-committee which does not expect to act until after the consideration of the treaty is well under way.

In discussing the letter of Viscount Grey, Senator Hitchcock revealed that he had talked over the question of the proposed compromise with the British statesman before the latter's departure from this country. The senator said that most of the conversation related, however, to the reservation regarding voting power in the league. Viscount Grey indicated that it would be acceptable to London but would be expected to bring strong protests from the colonial governments.

Dr. Grey was very careful in his conversations concerning the treaty and all proposed reservations while in this country, Senator Hitchcock added. "He said the only reservation concerning the country directly involved was that which declared that the United States would not be bound by any decision or election in which the colonies can separate votes. This reservation did not effect the mother country, but he thought the colonies might strongly object at having their voting right thus attacked."

INADEQUATE PROTECTION ALONG MEXICAN BORDER

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 5.—United States customs inspectors, Texas rangers and civilian residents of the Big Bend District told the senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation today conditions along that stretch of the Rio Grande were such that it must, in the end, be abandoned by Americans unless more adequate protection is afforded.

Until a year ago, they alleged, the Mexicans who crossed the river on rafts might be seized and taken to the United States, but since then the attempt running down of the invaders had ceased.

Senator H. A. King of the ranger service, stationed at Marfa, said there never had been a case so far as he knew in which the Mexican authorities had co-operated in the maintenance of order along the frontier.

"On the contrary," he added, "whenever one of the raiders sets across the river it is as if he had found sanctuary in his own country. All the witnesses told stories of violent conflict between the raiders and American soldiers, customs inspectors and residents. These were substantiated by tales of atrocities which the witness said, marked almost every invasion where opposition by the Americans was offered."

OPTIMISTIC CONCERNING DEMANDS OF RAILROAD MEN

Washington, Feb. 5.—Officials of the railroad administration and union officials, conferring here on wage demands of the railroad employees, expressed the hope tonight that another day's discussion would bring a crystallization of agreement on both sides. None would say positively that a settlement would be effected tomorrow, but all were optimistic concerning the negotiations.

Both sides remained secretive regarding the conference. The railroad men spent a greater part of the day examining schedules of wages now in effect and discussing alleged inequalities, and it was recalled that Director General Hines several months ago said that the railroad administration was not averse to adjusting inequalities.

PREVALENCE OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

New York, Feb. 5.—More than 24,000 candidates for military service in this country during the year were rejected on the grounds that they were feeble minded, according to a paper written by Dr. Pearce Bailey, chairman of the New York state commission on mental diseases, and read at the closing session of the society for mental hygiene here tonight. Dr. Bailey was unable to be present because of illness.

Rejection for nervous and mental diseases, he asserted, ranked fourth on the list. The percentage of mental defectives averaged six to a thousand, he said, and increased to high among the immigrant classes of New York. Past records showed that 50,000 delinquents might have been expected in the American army but that only 14,000 developed. He attributed this work of psychiatrists in weeding out potential cases.

Therapies in the case of rejection for physical defects, the men unfit for military duty were efficient social units in peace work. Dr. Bailey wrote that in the case of rejections on mental or nervous grounds, the disabled men were unable to adjust themselves successfully to life in the communities in which they lived.

Persons suffering from functional nervous disorders, Dr. Bailey explained, were unable to face trying situations successfully. They imagined stress arose, he said, and frequently succeeded in convincing those around them that they were physically incapacitated. Scores of persons may be found undergoing treatment for physical troubles in hospitals in normal times, he added, when they are found in every way except their nerves. Persons who showed nervous or mental symptoms of nervous or mental disorders, he said, should be given proper examinations and treatment to make them useful members of society.

Dr. Bailey expressed the opinion that one third of the inmates of psychiatric institutions in the country were there because of nervous or mental defects. Childhood is the time to teach those problems, he declared, and prevent serious consequences in after life. Medical schools were neglecting their duty, he warned, in not providing a thorough course for students of mental hygiene.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, senior consultant in neuropsychiatry of the American expedition to Mexico, declared that only 2,524 men were sent home from Europe because of war neurosis and that the rate of suicide was lower during the actual fighting than in 1918. "Persons affected with nervous and mental disorders in civil life, he added, should be given proper examinations and treatment to make them useful members of society."

TROUBLE IN ADJUSTMENT OF RAILROAD WAGES

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5.—Little hope of a satisfactory adjustment with railroad administration officials of the demands which would avert a strike of 300,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Railway Shop Laborers was expressed tonight by grand officers of the organization in conference here.

The conference, called with the announced purpose of ordering a strike if wage increases averaging forty per cent. are not granted opened this afternoon. It will continue it was indicated until definite announcement is forthcoming. The conference was a conference between Director General Hines and representatives of the various railroad brotherhoods.

Representatives of the brotherhood declared today that arbitration was out of the question. It was admitted, however, there was a possibility that in the event of a final disagreement with the railroad administration, the entire wage dispute might be submitted to President Wilson as a last resort.

SUGAR PLANTATION WORKERS IN HAWAII ON STRIKE

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 5.—(By the A. P.)—Acting Governor Curtis P. Iaukea, of the Hawaiian Islands, issued a statement today in which he asserted that he would regard it his duty to avert a public calamity if the strike of sugar plantation workers in the islands is prolonged.

"Sugar is one of the necessities of life," his statement said, and when the point is reached where production is endangered, arrests will be made. We will do our duty as Americans when the interests of the public are endangered. I shall feel it my duty to use my best influence to avert a public calamity, as they will be at stake, as they will be at stake, which I regard as a public calamity."

To Heal A Cough

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Hayes' Healing Honey

35c per Bottle

BIG FARMERS' COSTUME BALL

AT PULASKI HALL

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 7th
AT 7 P. M.

MUSIC BY THE BEST ORCHESTRA

PROSECUTION CLOSES IN TRIAL OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Peter W. Collins of Boston, a Knights of Columbus worker, was recalled to the stand at today's session of the trial of the five suspended socialist assemblymen before the assembly judiciary committee, to support a claim by the prosecution that the socialist party was dominated by aliens. This claim was the basis of a charge that socialist public officials were controlled by dues-paying aliens through resignations filed with their party organization after they had been dominated. Earlier in the trial Major George R. Linn of Schenectady had testified that prior to being expelled from the socialist party, he once had signed such a resignation.

When adjournment was taken until next Tuesday, the prosecution at the end of the third week had virtually closed its case. Counsel announced that only some "odds and ends" including deposition of a witness in Milwaukee, remained to be introduced. It is expected the defense will open on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday at the latest and its attorneys have announced they expect to finish in a week.

Collins, who previously had qualified as an expert on labor and socialism, was the only witness called by the prosecution. By cross-examination the defense sought to show he was employed by a "secret society" fighting socialism; that he was prejudiced against socialism and that he lacked knowledge of socialism as an alienist party.

Having made the "conservative" estimate that at least seventy per cent. of socialist party members were native born, Collins said, as a recent condition, he said as about 1910 Morris Hillquit, chief defense counsel in the present proceedings, had asserted that 70 per cent. were native Americans. Mr. Collins said that through the resignation clause in the party constitution "the socialist party is actually a government within a government, determining how its members shall act in public places."

He also quoted Mr. Hillquit as declaring publicly that "99 per cent. of all socialists who know what socialism is are atheists or agnostics, but we cannot go before the public with that declaration."

Mr. Collins, who said he based his estimate of alien members on exhaustive acquaintance with socialists made while touring the country lecturing against socialism, was asked by the defense how he reached this estimate. He replied that he had questioned socialists, had heard the question of alien membership brought out in debates and had observed for himself.

Asked if he had an official document of the socialist party containing statistics on alien membership, he replied he had, but not with him. He agreed to produce it later.

FIFTH AND PARK AVENUES NEW YORK, ONE WAY STREETS

New York, Feb. 5.—Announcement that Fifth and Park avenues, Manhattan's great longitudinal arteries of motor traffic, would become "one-way" streets on February 16 was made today by the police department. A system of signal towers on Fifth avenue flashing red, green and yellow lights, in conjunction with "one-way" rules, is expected to remedy congestion that now limits thousands of automobiles to a snail's pace in the rush hours. Five towers in 22 blocks, twelve feet above the street and equipped with lights, telephones and push button signals, will be central stations for the guidance of policemen on foot at each corner so that vehicles between two towers will move in unison. A red light will order traffic to move on the avenue and a green light will be the go-ahead sign for cross streets. Yellow will mean that all traffic must cease. This will be used ordinarily to clear

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Makes Breathing Easy

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Many users who for years have been obliged to sit up in bed gasping for breath and unable to sleep report that they now take an Oxidase tablet when going to bed and can then lie down and breathe easily and naturally and get a good night's restful sleep.

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